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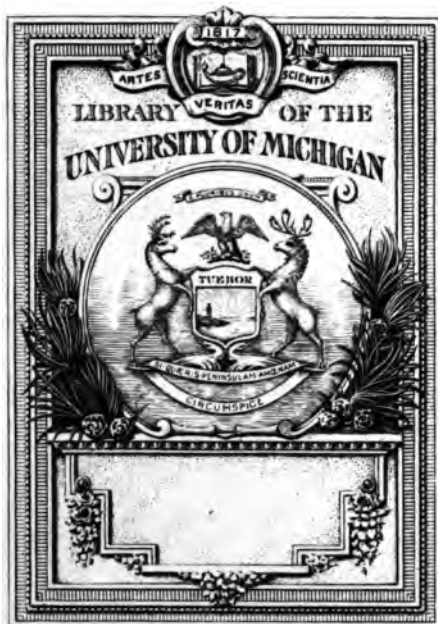
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SPECIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
IN RESPONSE TO AN INVITATION  
FOR THE  
PRESERVATION AND ARRANGEMENT  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES  
AND THE  
PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY  
OF THE  
HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

HONOLULU:  
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SPECIAL REPORT  
— OF THE —  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
IN REFERENCE TO AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE  
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AND THE  
PREPARATION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY  
— OF THE —  
HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

HONOLULU, JUNE 30, 1892.

THE HON. J. S. WALKER,

*President of the Legislature,*

SIR:—

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the consideration of the appropriation of \$6,000, proposed in Committee of the Whole, on the 24th instant, by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the preservation and arrangement of the Government Archives, and the preparation of a Bibliography of the Hawaiian Kingdom, respectfully begs leave to offer the following report:—



The members of the Committee have personally visited the apartment in which the public and historical archives of this country are temporarily stored, and are reluctantly compelled to announce to the Legislature that these archives are in a condition that reflects nothing but discredit upon the Nation. It is their belief that no other civilized country on the face of the earth has been so indifferent as ours to the preservation and arrangement of the materials pertaining to its national history. For this condition of affairs no blame attaches itself to the members of the present Cabinet, for the mischief was done long before they came into office. It is to the credit of the present Cabinet, on the contrary, that one of its members, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, recognizing the existing evil, has brought the matter before the present Legislature in his biennial report (See Appendix "A"), and has asked for a suitable appropriation to repair, as far as is now possible, the damage that has already been done.

These archives embrace all kinds of public documents, in manuscript, from the time of Kamehameha II. subsequent to 1820, down to about the year 1860. Among them may be found original papers of the early Hawaiian Chiefs, letters of David Malo, the distinguished Hawaiian historian, hundreds of papers relating to the diplomatic complications with France and England, documents concerning the recognition of this Kingdom

by the United States, England and France, others pertaining to our treaties with various foreign Powers, besides the official papers relating to all the Departments of the Government, including many hundred manuscripts written by the Hon. Robert Creighton Wyllie, who from March 26, 1845 until his death on the 19th of October, 1865, a period of more than twenty-one years, was Minister of Foreign Affairs of this Kingdom. The boxes in which these valuable papers were packed have not all been examined—some of them, indeed, have not yet been opened, and no living man knows the historical riches they may contain—but the manuscripts may easily be numbered by the tens of thousands, some of which are in a condition which renders their restoration and permanent preservation utterly impossible.

In a memorandum prepared by Prof. W. D. Alexander, and brought to the attention of our Committee, he says:—

“In the year 1873, when the Government offices were moved from the former premises on Union Street to Aliiolani Hale, the greater part of the archives were boxed up hastily and deposited in the rooms now occupied by the Board of Health, where they remained for a dozen years, almost unknown and uncared for.

“In 1886, I believe, these rooms were cleared out for the use of the Board of Health, and the boxes re-

moved to a room in the basement of the Hale Kapua-iwa, where most of them still remain.

"In 1888, I was requested to examine this supposed rubbish, and immediately found several documents of the greatest importance, which I turned over to the Foreign Office. I soon found, (what had been known to but few), that here was a large part of the archives of this Government from the time of Kamehameha II. to about 1860, comprising materials of the highest value to the historians or statesmen of Hawaii nei. Several of the boxes have since been removed to the Foreign Office, and a few of them are in the old vault of the Treasury. The contents are in a deplorable condition, mixed up higgledy-piggledy, and in some cases rat-eaten and mouldy. Tho whole should be properly arranged and filed away in a safe place, under lock and key, as is done in other civilized countries."

In September, 1891, the United States man-of-war "Pensacola" anchored in the harbor of Honolulu, and remained until the early part of March of the present year. The Chaplain of this ship was Rev. Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N., who is described by Prof. Alexander as "an expert as well as an enthusiast" in antiquarian and historical labors and research. He is, moreover, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Gene-

alogical Society, the State Historical Societies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Huguenot Society of America, and several other Historical Societies, and a Member of the American Historical Association, the Holland Society of New York, and the American Society of Church History. He was one of the chief movers in the organization of the Hawaiian Historical Society in January of the present year, (a society which already has an active membership of nearly 250 members), and, as its Librarian, he has already brought together the largest collection of books and pamphlets relating to Hawaii nei that is to be found in this country. Soon after reaching Honolulu, Chaplain Hoes commenced his historical labors and studies relating to this Kingdom, and the following letter from him to Prof. W. D. Alexander explains the nature of his work up to the date when it was written:—

U. S. S. "PENSACOLA," HONOLULU, H. I.

23 FEBRUARY, 1892.

PROF. W. D. ALEXANDER,

MY DEAR SIR:—

A few weeks subsequent to my arrival here in September last, you expressed a desire that I should prepare an exhaustive Bibliography of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Although for more than four months I have devoted a portion of my leisure to this enjoyable task, I

can regard it as but little more than fairly commenced. It would now seem as though my labors must close in a few days, as Capt. Kautz informed me this morning that the "Pensacola" would leave here for California early in March. I regret this fact the more, as the work upon which I have been engaged has been both interesting and congenial, while my experience in similar labors in the United States has been of great advantage to me in the preparation of that portion of the Hawaiian Bibliography to which I have given my special attention. The field is a large and important one, and the publication of such a work would do honor to the Nation and to Her Majesty the Queen, to whom it should by all means be dedicated. I venture to express the hope that the preparation of some such Bibliography as is indicated in the accompanying paper may be committed to some competent hands. It would give to the world a panoramic view of the history and development of this country such as could by no possibility be obtained from other sources, and would call renewed attention to the honored place to which Hawaii nei is justly entitled among the nations of the world.

Besides my labors upon the Bibliography, I have complied with your request, so far as I have been able, to examine and arrange those portions of the national archives which years ago were temporarily stored in

the basement of one of the public buildings. These papers, relating to all the Departments of the Government, cover the earlier and formative period of the Nation, and are therefore of inestimable value. They had been packed in the most careless manner many years ago in a large number of common wooden boxes, without the slightest attempt at systematic arrangement. The covers of a number of these boxes have, in the course of years, been detached and not replaced, and their contents have been covered in many instances with dirt and filth, while rats and dampness have caused fearful havoc. I have opened most of these boxes, and very superficially examined their contents, but I have not had the time to systematically arrange them. I sincerely trust that, in the interests of history, these invaluable archives may be properly arranged, and preserved from the destruction which now threatens them.

With cordial esteem, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

ROSWELL RANDALL HOES,

Chaplain U. S. N.

The plan for a Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, suggested by Chaplain Hoes in the foregoing letter, is given in full in Appendix "B" of this report.

In view of the value of the labors in which Chaplain Hoes had been engaged, and the great importance

of continuing them, the foregoing letter and the Plan for a Bibliography were brought to the attention of Her Majesty the Queen, by whose request Prof. Alexander subsequently addressed the following letter to His Excellency J. L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to this Kingdom:—

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

HIS EX. J. L. STEVENS,

*U. S. Legation,*

DEAR SIR :—

As you are probably aware, the Rev. R. R. Hoes, Chaplain of the U. S. S. "Pensacola," is engaged in literary work of more than ordinary interest and value.

It is chiefly owing to his efforts that the Hawaiian Historical Society has been organized, and to his zeal and energy as its librarian, that an extensive and valuable collection of historical documents is rapidly being formed. Again, Mr. Hoes has planned and done much of the preliminary work for a complete Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, an undertaking for which he is specially qualified by his previous experience, and which is greatly needed. Thirdly, the early archives of this Kingdom, comprising precious materials for historians, are in a sadly neglected condition, and the task of properly arranging them with a view to their preservation

and availability is one in which Mr. Hoes' assistance would be invaluable.

Her Majesty the Queen, fully appreciating the importance of these objects, as might be expected from her patriotism and intelligence, has been pleased to authorize me to state that it will afford her much gratification if matters can be so arranged that Chaplain Hoes can remain here to carry out the line of work in which he is engaged.

Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Her Majesty's Chamberlain on this subject, which I enclose, and which speaks for itself. Let me add that if the U. S. Government should be pleased to assign Chaplain Hoes to duty at Honolulu, I think it probable that in addition to the salary which he would continue to receive from the U. S. Navy Department, the Hawaiian Government would desire to add a suitable remuneration for any services which he might render, as suggested above.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ALEXANDER,

Corresponding Secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society, and Member of the Privy Council.

The following letter, referred to above, in which Her Majesty the Queen expresses to His Excellency the United States Minister, through the Royal Chamber-



lain, her desire that Chaplain Hoes should remain here and continue his labors, reads as follows :—

IOLANI PALACE, February 27, 1892.

HON. W. D. ALEXANDER,

SIR :—

Her Majesty the Queen has read with interest the letter of Chaplain R. R. Hoes, addressed to yourself, appertaining to the Bibliography of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and also his accompanying schedule of titles of books, pamphlets, &c., which should be included in such a work.

The Queen is much pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the Chaplain during the past four months, in searching for and arranging valuable historical documents, and regrets to learn that there is a possibility of his discontinuing his labors, on account of the expected departure of the U. S. S. "Pensacola," to which ship he is at present attached. She is of the opinion that it would be a great pity to have further researches dropped just at the point of commencement, and to lose the services of such an enthusiastic co-worker would be a loss not only to the Historical Society, but to the Nation.

In order to secure the stay of Mr. Hoes in the Kingdom, so that he may proceed with this work, the Queen desires that you address a communication to His Ex-

cellency J. L. Stevens, the Representative of the U. S. of America, on Her behalf, and on that of the Historical Society, acquainting him with the facts, and asking him if some arrangement cannot be made by which Mr. Hoes can remain here to continue his labors.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES W. ROBERTSON,

Her Majesty's Chamberlain.

His Excellency the American Minister, acting in his official capacity, accordingly made the desired request of the State Department at Washington, forwarding at the same time the above letters of Her Majesty's Chamberlain to Prof. Alexander, and of Prof. Alexander to the American Minister, and the request was granted, and Chaplain Hoes was detached from the U. S. man-of-war "Pensacola" on the 7th of March of the present year.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, we deem it important to insert at this place a communication recently addressed to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reference to the subjects treated of in this report:—

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT SURVEY,

HONOLULU, H. I., June 13, 1892.

HIS EX. S. PARKER,

*Minister of Foreign Affairs,*

SIR:—

I take the liberty of bringing to your notice some facts relating to the Government archives.

When the Government offices were moved from the old premises on Union street to Aliiolani Hale in 1874, the greater part of the archives were hastily boxed up and stored in the rooms now occupied by the Board of Health. After the lapse of a dozen years, they were transferred to a room in the basement of the Hale Kapuaiwa.

Very few persons had any idea what were the contents of these boxes. In 1888 I was requested to look into the matter, and very soon discovered papers of the greatest importance, which I turned over to the Foreign Office. The documents in the boxes were in a deplorable condition, thrown together helter-skelter, and in some cases mouldy and rat-eaten. Several of these boxes were afterwards taken over to the Foreign Office, and a few are now deposited in the old vault of the Treasury.

It was hoped that the Legislature of 1890 would make an appropriation for the purpose of preserving

and arranging these invaluable records, but nothing was done about it.

A few months ago, finding the Rev. R. R. Hoes to be an expert as well as an enthusiast in such work, I asked him to look farther into the matter, and a copy of his report is, I think, in your office.

It seems to me to be high time that the early archives of this Kingdom, comprising precious materials for historians or statesmen, should be properly arranged, indexed and filed away in a secure place, as is done in other civilized countries.

Mr. Hoes has also planned and made preparations for a complete Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, a work which is much needed, and for which he is specially qualified by his previous experience and scholarship. It is not too much to say that both of these objects are of national importance, and that the present opportunity of securing the services of one highly fitted for the task should not be lost.

I hope, therefore, that the appropriation recommended in the report of your Department for this object will not only be passed by the present Legislature, but be considerably increased.

The task of carrying out the two objects mentioned above may well occupy from one to two years of hard work, for which suitable compensation should be given.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. ALEXANDER.

Having referred, as a Committee, to the preservation and arrangement of the national archives, we now desire to speak of the Bibliographical work upon which Chaplain Hoes has been, and still is, engaged, and the important relation which it will always sustain, both at home and abroad, to an adequate knowledge of this Kingdom. It may be interesting, however, first to call attention to former efforts which have been made in this field of historical and literary research.

The first attempt to construct a Bibliography of these Islands was made by the late J. J. Jarves, Esq., editor of *The Polynesian*, and was published by him in that paper on the 13th of July, 1844. It is entitled: "Catalogue of Works which relate to, or treat of, the Hawaiian Islands," and embraces eighty-two titles, under the following heads:—Historical (9), Voyages (38), Journals and Miscellaneous Works (16), Periodicals, etc., (19), the latter including the four newspapers which up to that time had been published here, and fifteen references to articles that had appeared in foreign periodicals relating to this country. "This catalogue," says the compiler, "will be found incomplete—especially in works published on the continent of Europe—but it is the best to be derived from the sources at our disposal."

In *The Friend* for May, 1862, the distinguished scientist, W. Harper Pease, Esq., published "A Cata-

logue of Works relating to the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands." It embraced 234 titles, distributed under the the following heads:—Voyages (69), Historical and Miscellaneous Works (36), Works relating to Catholic and Protestant Missions (34), Newspapers published in this country—Hawaiian and English (27), Scientific (68).

An healthful impetus had now been given to this work, and five years later a more pretentious and valuable contribution appeared. In 1867 a small volume was published in Paris, in the French language, whose title (translated) was:—"Catalogue of Works relating to the Hawaiian Islands," etc. It was compiled by William Martin, Hawaiian *Charge d'Affaires* in France, and embraces 504 titles under the following heads: Charts (19), Voyages (158), History and Miscellany (91), Works relating to Missions and Religion (97), Ethnology and Linguistics (34), Natural Sciences:—Physics and Meteorology (8), Geology (30), Botany (11), Zoology (26).—Papers and Periodicals published in this country, Hawaiian and English (30).

The last and most important Bibliography of this Kingdom yet published appeared in a pamphlet printed by the Hawaiian Club of Boston, and was republished in book form in 1869 by the well-known antiquary, James F. Hunnewell, Esq., of that city. It was ably edited by Prof. William T. Brigham, now Curator of the Kamehameha Museum in this city, the Hon. San-

ford B. Dole, of our Supreme Bench, and James F. Hunnewell, Esq., and too much cannot be said in its praise. It embraces 759 titles, not arranged topically like the former Bibliographies, but alphabetically, by the several authors whose names appear in the body of the work. Its three compilers are still living, and are all deeply interested in the history and antiquities of these Islands, as well as in their intellectual, moral and material prosperity.

In the nature of things, none of these Bibliographies, not even the latest, could be absolutely complete. It would be the work of a life-time to compile a Bibliography of any comprehensive subject that could be pronounced exhaustive. However carefully and conscientiously the work might be performed, books and pamphlets, printed in the various languages and distributed among the great and small libraries of the world, would now and then escape the eye of the most indefatigable searcher. It is necessarily a task that requires an exceptional amount of perseverance, combined with the knowledge that comes solely from experience.

Chaplain Hoes has had an extended experience in Bibliographical research in the United States, and for nine months has been spending a considerable portion of his leisure time in Honolulu in that department of study, having chiefly in view the discovery of books,

pamphlets and articles published in periodicals throughout the world, referring to this country, not embraced in the foregoing Bibliographies, and adding thereto all others that have appeared from 1869 to the present time. This has involved, and will continue to involve, an extended correspondence with parties in Hawaii nei, New York, Boston and other American cities, as well as in London, Paris, Berlin, and other European centres of learning. He has already discovered many works not included in the preceding Bibliographies, and has made satisfactory progress in compiling a very large list of books, pamphlets and periodicals that have appeared since the appearance of the Bibliography of Messrs. Brigham, Dole, and Hunnewell, nearly a quarter of a century ago. The latter work, as has already been said, contained 759 titles. It is the belief of Chaplain Hoes, however, that the Bibliography which he is now preparing, and aiming to bring down to the present time, will contain over two thousand titles. He has been laboring more recently to ascertain (what is now unknown to anyone) just exactly what constitutes a complete set of Government Documents\* and Departmental and Legislative Reports (general and special) from the formation of the Government until the present time, and believes that his labors in this line of research will soon be brought to a successful termination, and a full collection of this important his-

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\* See letter from Chaplain Hoes on this subject, published in the "Commercial Advertiser" of June 22, 1892.



torical material brought together for permanent preservation in Honolulu. He has also given much attention to the history of the newspaper and periodical press of the Kingdom (both Hawaiian and English) from the appearance, in 1836, of our first newspaper, the *Sandwich Island Gazette and Mirror*.

Your Committee cannot too strongly emphasize the value and importance of this Bibliographical work to the Hawaiian Kingdom. As a nation we can but ill afford to longer remain ignorant of what has been written here and elsewhere concerning ourselves, and no less can we afford to allow foreign nations to remain uninformed concerning what we and others have published respecting ourselves. The comprehensive Plan for a Bibliography of this Kingdom as prepared by Chaplain Hoes, and given at length in Appendix "B" of this report, speaks for itself and needs no comment from us, and we believe the conviction will be formed in the mind of every intelligent member of this Legislature that the Plan should be carried into execution as speedily as possible. Even a superficial reading of this Bibliographical Plan will enable anyone to understand that the work proposed will, in one or another of its parts, prove to be of the greatest practical value, not only to every student of history, but also to every statesman and legislator and lawyer and scientist and minister and general student and planter and manufacturer and general business man in the country, to say nothing whatever of the vast advantage that our coun-

try will derive from the knowledge it will impart concerning us to the people of other lands. Let all members of this Legislature who covet for this country nothing so much as material prosperity remember that such a Bibliography of this Kingdom as is proposed will largely contribute to the end dearest to their hearts, for it is the experience of the most careful observers on these Islands that the more and better this country becomes known to others, whether through knowledge imparted by word of mouth or by means of the printed page, the more surely are people drawn hither to invest their money, or to become eye-witnesses of the beauties which has caused our Nation to be called the "Paradise of the Pacific."

The two projects—namely, the preservation and proper arrangement of the national archives, and the preparation of the proposed Bibliography, logically go hand in hand, and are of equal importance. In the opinion of your Committee, the accomplishment of these two ends would greatly add to our self-respect as a nation, and would in turn inevitably command for us the respect of the world. A nation which takes no pride in its history loses one of its chief incentives for the accomplishment of deeds worthy of remembrance. In the words of another, "there is nothing that solidifies and strengthens a nation like reading of the nation's own history, whether that history is recorded in books, or embodied in customs, institutions, and monuments." It is not to our credit that so many foreign visitors to

our shores take a profounder interest in our history than we do ourselves. There should be a deep meaning to us in the letter in which Major C. E. Dutton of the United States Army, who has contributed so much to our scientific knowledge of a portion of our Kingdom, accepted his election as Corresponding Member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. "My remembrances of the Hawaiian Islands," he writes, "are a source of the greatest pleasure to me, and my interest in all that concerns them grows deeper with the lapse of time. It is well that your society has been formed, for there is no history better worth preserving. It is not only a romance, but an object lesson of the highest utility to all who may have been so fortunate as to have studied it, whether they be statesman, economists or antiquarians. Every scrap of Hawaiian history that can be discovered and verified, or rescued from oblivion, is of permanent value to the world."

If the native Hawaiians have often taken a deeper interest in the history of these Islands than their foreign brethen here, it is highly to their credit, and all others have only themselves to reproach. The well-known David Malo, who died in 1858<sup>3</sup>, was in the truest sense the Father of Hawaiian History. His "Hawaiian Antiquities," written at the instigation of the late Judge Lorrin Andrews, the grandfather of Noble Thurston, entitles him to the lasting gratitude not only of all native-born Hawaiians, but also of all others who are interested in the history and development of their

race. Were it not for Malo's labors, as well as those of Kamakou of Kaawaloa, and S. M. Kamakou, the well-known historian, and Haleole, the author of "Laieikawai," and Kanuha, familiarly known as the "Venerable Savage," and the old historian Namiki, many of the most valuable pages of Prof. Alexander's invaluable "Brief History of the Hawaiian People" could never have been written, and much of the earlier chronicles of the Hawaiian race would to-day be a sealed book. Even the late Judge Fornander, the most profound writer on the antiquities of this people, was greatly indebted to these native sources of information, as indeed is every other student of the earlier history of this nation.

In conclusion, we express it as our judgment that no time should be lost in securing the preservation and arrangement of the historical archives of the government, and thus wiping out, so far as may now be possible, the stain resting upon our nation for treating with worse than indifference the historical monuments of its deeply interesting past. It is also our judgment that the National Bibliography, so carefully planned and thus far so carefully studied by Chaplain Hoes, should be continued. We believe it to be a cause for congratulation that, inasmuch as such labors as these can be properly performed only by an expert, such an one is now, by request of Her Majesty the Queen and the consent of the United States Government, residing

among us, and willing to devote his undivided attention to the accomplishment of the desired ends.

As we are convinced that the labor involved cannot be performed in less than two years, we also cordially and unanimously approve, and respectfully request the Legislature to approve, of the appropriation of \$6,000, recommended for the aforesaid purposes by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for in view of the facts that have been brought to the attention of the Committee, we believe it would be unjust, and therefore unwise, to appropriate for these objects a sum smaller than that just named.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. MACFARLANE,  
H. P. BALDWIN,  
JOSEPH NAWAHL,  
J. K. KAUNAMANO,  
C. O. BERGER.



## APPENDIX A.

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Extract from the Biennial Report of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Legislature of 1892. (Page 53.)

“In conclusion I would most respectfully call the attention of Your Honorable Body to the necessity of preserving the more important papers and documents of this Department from decay and ruin by having them properly transcribed and arranged for ready reference.

“I am therefore constrained, thoroughly appreciating the necessity of the vote, to place in the Appropriation Bill an item for this purpose. This appeal for assistance is made not only to protect the records of our country's history, the guarantees of its autonomy and independence, but also the evidence, information, discussions and correspondence useful in the defense of important questions that may some day arise having a serious influence on the destinies of Hawaii. Experience has proven that spasmodic or temporary efforts in this direction are valueless. The work must be conducted thoroughly and systematically, and commenced before it is too late to remedy the ravages caused by time and insects to perishable documents.”

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## APPENDIX B.

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### A PLAN FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

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BY REV. ROSWELL RANDALL HOES, CHAPLAIN U. S. N.

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A Bibliography of the Hawaiian Kingdom should include the Titles of all Books, Pamphlets, and other printed material relating to the following topics:—

1. VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.
2. GENERAL HISTORIES OF THE ISLANDS.
3. SPECIAL HISTORIES OF THE ISLANDS,  
relating to separate parts of the country.
4. HISTORY OF ROYALTY.  
Kings and Queens.  
Their Genealogies and Biographies.  
Their Public Addresses.  
Their Proclamations and other official papers.
5. ETHNOLOGY OF THE COUNTRY.  
Distinctive Characteristics.  
Relation to other Polynesian Races.
6. MYTHOLOGY OF THE COUNTRY.  
Original Elements.  
Elements derived from foreign sources.

7. ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

    Their ancient forms.

    Their ancient uses.

    Bishop Museum.

8. LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY.

    Its relation to other Polynesian Languages.

    Its ancient forms.

    Its subsequent modifications.

    Its reduction to written form.

    Dictionaries.

    Grammars.

9. EARLY GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

    Its original forms.

    Its various modifications.

    Its final supersedure.

10. LATER GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

    Its Organization.

    Its struggles for foreign recognition.

    Its final success.

    Its Legislative Proceedings.

    Its printed Laws.

11. PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

    Her Majesty the Queen.

    Foreign Affairs.

    Interior Affairs.



Treasury.  
Judiciary.  
Education.  
Public Lands and Survey.  
Board of Health.  
Postal Service.  
Revenue Service.  
Immigration.  
Army and Navy.  
Miscellaneous.

12. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

History of Political Parties.  
The Revolution.  
The Kaona Trouble.  
Annexation of Christmas Island.  
Political Speeches.  
Electioneering Pamphlets and Papers.

13. FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

Diplomatic Complications.  
Treaties.  
Consular Reports to other Nations.  
Legislative Proceedings of United States,  
England, France, Germany, etc.  
Speeches in foreign Legislatures relating to  
Hawaiian Kingdom.

14. EDUCATION IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM.

Earliest Attempts.  
Oahu College.  
Lahainaluna.  
Kamehameha School.  
Other High Schools.  
Public Schools.  
Family Schools.  
Boarding Schools.  
Girls' Seminaries.  
Text Books.  
Board of Education.

15. CENSUS.

Estimates of Population before Discovery by  
Cook.  
The Systematic Census.

16. EARLY RELIGION OF THE COUNTRY.

Distinctive Characteristics.  
Its Relation to other Polynesian Religions.

17. HISTORY OF RELIGION, SUBSEQUENT TO COOK'S DIS-  
COVERY.

Abolition of Idolatry.  
Arrival of Missionaries in 1820.  
Establishment and Growth of Protestant Mis-  
sions.  
Establishment of Catholic Church.  
Establishment of Mormonism.

History of the separate Churches on the Islands.

History of Hawaiian Board.

History of other Religious Societies and Organizations.

Mission to Micronesia.

Mission to the Marquesas.

Present State of Religion.

18. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, INCLUDING SOCIAL LIFE.

Ancient.

Modern.

Folk-lore.

19. BIOGRAPHY.

Prominent Divines.

Prominent Lawyers.

Prominent Statesmen.

Prominent Physicians.

Prominent Scientists.

Prominent Authors.

Prominent Business Men.

20. JURISPRUDENCE.

Earliest Attempts.

Establishment of Present System.

21. NATURAL SCIENCES.

Physics.

Astronomy.

Meteorology.

Geology.

Botany.

Zoology.

22. MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Early Diseases.

Early Medical Practice.

Early Remedies.

Later Diseases, especially Leprosy.

Epidemics.

Hospitals.

23. PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Natural—Indigenous, Subsequently introduced.

Artificial—Ancient, Modern.

Agricultural Development.

24. SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE.

Ancient.

Modern.

Sale of Lands.

25. INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.

Houses.

Temples.

Domestic Implements.

Canoes, etc., etc.

26. FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Currency and Coinage.

Foreign Loans.

Revenues.  
National Debt.  
Postal Savings Bank.  
Booms and Reverses.

**27. MILITARY HISTORY.**

Early Military Operations.  
Formation of Army.  
Abolition of Army.  
Independent Military Organizations.  
The Queen's Guard.  
The Old Fort.

**28. NAVAL HISTORY.**

Ancient Canoe Fleets.  
Formation of Modern Navy.  
Abolition of Modern Navy.

**29. PUBLIC AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.**

Public Edifices.  
Roads.  
Bridges.  
Telephone.  
Irrigation.  
Pearl City.

**30. COMMERCE.**

Exports.  
Imports.  
Prominent Mercantile Firms.

31. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.

On Backs of Men.  
On Horseback.  
Oahu Railroad.  
Street Cars.  
Steamship Lines.  
Sailing Lines.

32. LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.  
Microscopical Society.  
Honolulu Library and other organizations.

33. BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, SECRET SOCIETIES, CLUBS, &c.

Freemasons.  
Odd Fellows.  
British Club.  
German Club.  
German Benevolent Society.  
Mechanics' Benefit Union.  
Sailors' Home Society.  
American Relief Fund.  
Strangers' Friend Society.  
St. George's Benevolent Society.  
Other Benevolent Societies — Portuguese,  
Japanese and Chinese.  
Temperance Societies.  
Church Guilds.

34. PERIODICAL PRESS.

History of Printing Establishments.

Names and History of Periodicals,

Daily,	{	Secular & Religious,
Weekly,		in
Monthly,		Hawaiian,
Quarterly,		English,
Occasional,		Chinese & Portuguese.

List of all Historical, Scientific, Biographical,  
Ethnological, Antiquarian, Linguistic,  
Mythological, Agricultural, and Educa-  
tional Articles, in the various periodicals.

35. POETRY AND MUSIC.

Ancient Meles.  
Modern Poetry.  
Musical Instruments.  
Royal Military Band.

36. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PRINTED IN HAWAIIAN  
KINGDOM.

At Honolulu.  
At Lahainaluna, and elsewhere,  
Issues of Early Mission Press, including  
various editions of Bible, and all other  
books, religious and secular.  
All other Works issued from the various  
printing-offices.

37. MAPS AND CHARTS RELATING TO THE COUNTRY.

In Government Survey Office.  
In New York Geographical Society.  
In other foreign Geographical Societies.

In the U. S. Congressional Library.

In British Museum.

In Imperial Library, Paris.

In other prominent Libraries.

In British Admiralty Office.

In other Foreign Admiralty Offices.

In U. S. Navy Department.

**38. ENGRAVINGS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN KINGDOM,**

Wood, Steel, or Lithograph.

Executed in Honolulu.

Executed in Lahainaluna.

Executed in Foreign Countries.

**39. MISCELLANEOUS.**

All Books or Pamphlets relating to the Hawaiian Kingdom, not embraced in the foregoing classes.

This material is to be obtained in the Hawaiian Islands, in the U. S. Congressional Library, the British Museum, the Imperial Library at Paris, in other prominent foreign Libraries, the principal foreign Historical and Geographical Societies, and also in the Magazines, Reviews, and other periodical literature of the United States, England, France, Germany, etc., etc.

The foregoing Plan of a Bibliography is regarded as far from complete, and even as it now stands requires a careful revision.

R. R. H.



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